



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

AVERAGE AND PROBABILITY.

129. Proposed by J. K. ELLWOOD, Principal of Colfax School, Pittsburg, Qa.

A and B play with two dice, A throwing. If he throws 7 or 11, he wins; if he throws 3, or two aces, or two sixes, B wins. But if he throws 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, or 10, he continues throwing to duplicate this throw, in which event he wins; if in throwing, however, he throws 7, B wins. What is the expectancy of each? [This is the regulation "crap" game, B being banker.]

130. Proposed by L. C. WALKER, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, Petaluma High School, Petaluma, Cal.

Four points are taken at random on the surface of a given sphere; show that the average volume of the tetraedron formed by the planes passing through the points taken three and three, is $\frac{1}{35}$ of the volume of the given sphere.

NOTES.

Dr. Halsted's article on Non-Euclidean Geometry which was to appear in the March issue of Everybody's Magazine has been unavoidably delayed, so says the editor of that Magazine. But the article is now in type and will soon appear in print.

The mathematicians of the Pacific coast held a meeting in San Francisco on May 3, and organized the second section of the American Mathematical Society, to be known as the Pacific Section. Professor Irving Stringham of California University was elected chairman, and Professor G. A. Miller of Stanford University secretary. The section will hold two meetings per year—in May and December—in or near San Francisco.

The article in the April number of THE MONTHLY on "The Betweenness Assumptions" has called forth some noteworthy comments. Dr. E. H. Moore, of the University of Chicago, writes Dr. Halsted: "I have received from you the April number of THE AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL MONTHLY, containing the proof by Mr. R. L. Moore of the redundancy of Hilbert's Axiom II 4. *The proof is certainly delightfully simple.*" Dr. Moore is so impressed therewith that he has written also to Mr. R. L. Moore: "I read with much interest, the other day, your proof of the redundancy of Hilbert's Axiom II 4, in his system I, II, as exhibited by Professor Halsted in the current number of THE AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL MONTHLY. Today I received from Professor Halsted a copy of that number. This is in response to a letter I sent him a week or so ago stating that I should be pleased to receive for publication in the Transactions the delightfully simple proof of the redundancy of which he wrote to me. I certainly agree with him in this estimate of your proof. * * * I remain with considerable interest in the progress of your mathematical career. Yours very truly; E. H. Moore."